

Appendix A

DEFINITIONS

This appendix is a compilation of definitions for words and terms used in MILSTAMP, Volume 1.

Accessorial Semites:

FMS: Separate charges added to the standard price of materiel for each FMS case. The charges cover expenses of packing, handling, crating, transportation, and supply operations associated with preparation and delivery of FMS materiel.

Land: Charges by a carrier for rendering service in addition to the linehaul. Such services may include sorting, packing, cooling, heating, switching, delivering, storage, reconsigning, etc.

Ocean: Those services for which the ocean carrier is not responsible under the terms of the applicable commercial tariff or MSC contract rate, but which are required to complete the receipt and delivery of freight between common carriers and consignors or consignees.

Address Marking: Applying data, obtained from shipping documents, to a shipment unit. The data identifies the shipment and directs its movement to the ultimate consignee.

Air Charter Service: Air transportation procured from commercial carriers for the exclusive use of one or more aircraft between points in the United States for periods of less than 90 days.

Airlift Clearance Authority (ACA) : A Service activity which controls the movement of cargo (including personal property) into the airlift system.

Airlift Semites: The performance or procurement of air transportation and services incident thereto required for the movement of persons, cargo and mail.

Allocation: Apportioning available transportation capability to users.

Ammunition/Explosives: A device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological, or chemical materiel for use in connection with defense or offense, including

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demolitions. Ammunition which can be used for training, ceremonial, or nonoperational purposes is included.

Army or Air Force Post Office (APO) : A military post office, numerically designated as a branch of a U.S. Post Office, activated, manned and operated by the Army or the Air Force to provide postal services to authorized organizations and personnel.

Baggage: Includes, but is not limited to, personal clothing; professional equipment; essential dishes, pots, pans, linens, and other light housekeeping items; and other items necessary for the health, welfare, and morale of the member.

Accompanied Baggage: Baggage which accompanies the passenger while traveling.

Unaccompanied Baggage: That portion of a member's authorized weight allowance of personal property which does not accompany the passenger and is normally shipped separately from the bulk of his personal property by expedited transportation.

Hold Baggage: Baggage stowed in the hold of a ship.

Basic Issue Item: Accessories and tools necessary to operate an end item, i.e., vehicle.

Berth Tern: Shipments by commercial common carriers operating on established routes at commercial tariff rates. Commercial carriers are normally responsible for loading and unloading cargo. Heavy lifts beyond certain weights are specified in most tariffs as subject to a heavy lift charge in addition to the prescribed freight rate.

Bill of Lading:

Commercial (CBL): A contract between the shipper and the carrier whereby the carrier agrees to furnish transportation service subject to the conditions printed on the reverse side of the bill of lading. The face of the CBL designates such pertinent information as the route, delivering carrier, name of shipper, consignee, date, description of articles, number of packages, weight, signature of the carrier's agent for receipt of the freight, and signature of the shipper's representative responsible for releasing the shipment to the carrier.

Government (GBL): Same as CBL, plus the GBL contains the name (with or without a signature) and title of the issuing officer, name of the

issuing office, name of the Government agency against which charges are billed, appropriation chargeable, GBL number and departmental symbol, authority for the shipment, and a showing as to actual delivery and extent of loss and damage.

Block Stowage Loading: A method of loading whereby all cargo for a specific destination is stowed together. The purpose is to facilitate rapid offloading at the destination, with the least possible disturbance of cargo intended for other points.

Breakbulk Point: A transshipping activity to which unitized shipments for various consignees are consigned and from which the shipments are distributed as separate shipment units to the ultimate consignees.

Bulk Cargo: Dry or liquid cargo, such as oil, coal, grain, ore, sulfur, or fertilizer which are shipped unpackaged in large quantities.

Cargo: Supplies, materiels, stores, baggage, or equipment transported by land, water, or air.

Carrier: Any individual, company, or corporation commercially engaged in transporting cargo or passengers.

Carrier Tariff Rates: Rates charged the general public by surface, air, or water carriers engaged in the transportation of property.

Case Designator: A unique code used with a country identification code to identify a particular foreign military sale. It is a three character designation.

Civil Post Office: A U.S. Post Office, branch, station, or moneyorder unit operated by employees of the USPS or under contract with that Service.

Classification, Freight: (1) A system of grouping and rating similar commodities for use in applying class rates. (2) A publication (Freight Classification Guide) listing articles by class for use in applying rates.

Classified Matter: Official information or matter in any form or of any nature which requires protection in the interest of national security.

Clearance Authority: The activity which controls and monitors the flow of 'cargo into the airlift or water transportation system. (See Airlift Clearance Authority and Ocean Cargo Clearance Authority.)

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Code 5 (International Door-to-Door Container Surface Government) :

Defined in DoD 4500.34-R, Personal Property Traffic Management Regulation, chapter 2.

Code J (International Land-Air (AMC) -Land Baggage) : Defined in DoD 4500. 34-R, chapter 2.

Code T (International Door-to-Door Container-AMC) : Defined in DoD 4500. 34-R, chapter 2.

Commodity Category: Grouping commodities with similar characteristics for purposes of manifesting, billing, cost accounting, contractor payment, and special handling.

Common Servicing: That function performed by one Military Service in support of another Military Service for which reimbursement is not required from the Service receiving support.

Common-User Water Terminal: A facility which regularly provides (for two or more Services) the terminal functions of receipt, transit storage or staging, processing, and loading or unloading of cargo or passengers on ships. It may be a Military installation, part of an installation, or a commercial facility operated under contract or arrangement of the MTMC.

Container Express (CONEX): A controlled, reusable, serially numbered, metal shipping container 8'6" long, 6'3" wide and 6'10-1/2" high or 4'3" long, 6'3" wide and 6'10-1/2" high used for shipping cargo.

Continental United States (CONUS): The 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia, i.e., excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Controlled Cargo: See Protected Cargo.

country Code: A two position code indicating the country, international organization or account which is the recipient of materiel or services under the Security Assistance Program.

country Representative/Freight Forwarder Code: A code employed to identify the designated individual or organization authorized to receive documentation, reports, and shipments for a particular country's FMS transactions. A designated country representative may also be authorized by a foreign government to negotiate, commit, and sign contractual agreements.

Courier Transfer Station: A collection and control point for carrying on the mission of the Armed Forces Courier Service.

Dangerous Cargo: See Hazardous Material.

Day of the Year: A three position number indicating the day of the year (e.g., 001 would indicate January the first; 261 would indicate (non-leap year) 18 September. See also Day of Year as defined in DoD 5000.12-M, DoD Manual for Standard Data Elements.

Defense Transportation System (DTS): Consists of Military controlled terminal facilities, AMC controlled airlift, MSC controlled or arranged sealift, and Government controlled air or land transportation.

Delivery Term Code (DTC): A code (prescribed in FMS cases) identifying the point at which the responsibility for moving an FMS shipment passes from the United States DoD to the purchasing nation or international organization.

Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DoDAAC): A six position alphanumeric code assigned to identify specific activities which are authorized to ship or receive materiel and to prepare documentation or billings.

Department of Defense Ammunition Code (DDAC or DoDAC): An eight position alphanumeric code composed of the four position Federal Supply Classification followed by the four position DoD Identification Code.

Department of Defense Identification Code (DoDIC): A four position alphanumeric code assigned to items of supply in Federal Supply Groups 13 (ammunition/explosives) and 14 (guided missiles).

Direct Procurement Method (DPM): A method of *personal property shipment* in which the Government manages the shipment throughout packing, drayage, storage, linehaul, overseas movement, etc. For additional details see DoD 4500.34-R, chapter 2.

Diversion: Changing the mode, route, or destination of a shipment from that shown on the original transportation documentation while the shipment is intransit. A diversion between modes may occur during the clearance process before the shipment actually moves.

Dunnage: Lumber or other material used to brace and secure cargo to prevent damage.

Electrically Transmitted Message (ETM) : Messages prepared on DD Form 173 and dispatched by AUTODIN or teletype.

Electronic Data InterChange (EDI) : Computer to computer exchange of data using standards jointly developed and established by standard groups, i.e., ANSI, EDIA, and EDIFACT.

Electrostatic Sensitive Device (ESD): Any electrical or electronic part, assembly, or equipment that is sensitive to electrostatic discharge of 15,000 volts or less. ESD items are classified as:

Class 1 - Those sensitive to 1000 volts or less.

Class 2 - Those sensitive to more than 1000 volts, but not more than 4000 volts.

Class 3 - Those sensitive to more than 4000 volts, but not more than 15,000 volts.

Exception Material: Security Assistance Program materiel which, due to its peculiar nature and increased transportation risks, requires special handling in the transportation cycle and deviation from normal shipping procedures. This includes classified materiel, sensitive materiel, firearms, explosives, lethal chemicals and other dangerous and hazardous materiel that requires rigid movement control and air cargo of such size that the item exceeds commercial capability.

Expedited Handling Shipments: Items identified by code "999" in the RDD field of MILSTRIP requisitions and MILSTAMP TCMDs. Items so identified override normal precedences in processing and moving shipments.

Explosives: See Hazardous Material.

Export Traffic Release (ETR): Shipping instructions, issued by a clearance authority in response to an offering, which specify the mode of shipment and the means by which an export shipment will move.

Flashpoint: The minimum temperature at which the substance gives off flammable vapors which will ignite in contact with spark or flame (49 CFR 173.115d) .

Fleet Post Office" (FPO): A Navy activity established within the CONUS collocated with the postal concentration center for the purposes of providing a standard mail address for forces afloat, mobile shore-based units and activities overseas, directory assistance for Navy mail and

maintaining liaison with and furnishing mail routing and dispatching instructions to appropriate civil and Military postal authorities.

Freight Forwarder (FMS)/International Freight Forwarder: A private firm which serves as a contractual agent for the FMS customer. These companies, as a minimum, receive, consolidate, and stage materiel within the United States for onward shipment to the purchasing country.

Fuse, Fuze, Fusee: In this regulation the term Fuse includes Fuze and Fusee. For transportation handling, loading, and movement, the definitions of fuse, fuze, and fusee are applied as specified in 49 CFR, ICAO regulations, and related publications.

General Agency Agreement (GAA): Pertains to Government-owned-ships operated under cost plus fixed fee contracts by commercial ocean carriers acting as general agents for the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, with whom MSC has entered into agreements for the exclusive use of such ships.

Green Sheet Procedures: A procedure whereby specifically identified cargo in the airlift system may gain movement precedence over other priority cargo, including 999 shipments, of the requesting shipper Service.

Gross Weight: The combined weight of a container and its contents, including packaging material.

Hatch: An opening in the deck of a ship through which cargo is loaded and unloaded.

Hatch List: A list showing, for each hold section of a cargo ship, a description of the items stowed, their volume and weight, the consignee of each, and the total volume and weight of materiel in the hold.

Hazardous Material (Dangerous Goods): A substance or material which has been determined to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported. This materiel includes explosives, gases (compressed, liquified, or dissolved under pressure), flammable liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive substances, corrosives, and miscellaneous dangerous substances presenting real or potential hazards to life and property. Procedures for handling this material are specified in applicable publications of the Department of Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Aviation Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Agriculture Department, U.S. Public Health Service, Inter-

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governmental Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and in Federal or military documents. Dangerous goods is the term applied to hazardous material in international movement.

Hazardous Substance: A material, and its mixtures or solutions, that is identified in 49 CFR or AFR 71-4, et al., when offered for transportation in one package (or in one transport vehicle if not packaged) and when the quantity of the material equals or exceeds the reportable quantity (RQ).

Hold: The interior of a vessel below decks where cargo is stowed.

Inter-Service Support: Action by one Military Service or element thereof, to provide logistic and/or administrative support to another Military Service, or element thereof. Such action can be recurring or nonrecurring in character, on an installation, area, or worldwide basis.

Intertheater: Movement of materiel from a point in one theater to a point in another theater. Movements between CONUS and overseas are not considered intertheater.

Intratheater: Movement of materiel from a point in a theater to another point within the same theater.

Joint Servicing: That function performed by a jointly staffed and financed activity in support of two or more Military Services.

Lashing: Ropes, wires, chains, steel straps, or other special devices used to secure cargo.

Less Than Release Unit (LRU): A shipment unit that can be shipped without requiring an export release from the appropriate authority.

Linehaul: Transportation of freight from one point to another excluding local pickup, delivery, and switching.

Lowest Over-All Cost: The aggregate of shipment costs known or reasonably estimated, i.e., transportation rate(s), accessorial, drayage, storage intransit, packing and crating, unpacking, and port handling costs .

Manifest: A document specifying, in detail, the items carried on a transportation conveyance for a specific destination. Usually refers to a ship or aircraft manifest.

Marking: Numbers, nomenclature, or symbols imprinted on items or containers for identification during handling, shipment, and storage.

Military Assistance Program (MAP) : That portion of the United States security assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which provides defense articles and services to recipients on a nonreimbursable (grant) basis.

Military Assistance Program Address Code (MAPAC) : A six position alphanumeric code constructed from the MILSTRIP requisition number and the MILSTRIP supplemental address for Security Assistance Program shipments. The MAPAC is used to identify the consignee in transportation documents and to obtain clear text address and other shipment information from the MAPAD .

Military Assistance Program Address Directory (MAPAD) : A sole source directory for use of the Military Services and Agencies, containing the addresses of freight forwarders, country representatives, or customers in country required for releasing FMS and Grant Aid Shipments and related documentation.

Military Sealift Command Negotiated Rates: Rates negotiated by MSC at the time of booking based on terms and conditions of the MSC shipping contracts, shipping/container agreements, or other basis.

Military Services: The U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Marine Corps and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Military Van (MILVAN) : Military owned remountable container, conforming to United States and international standards, operated in a centrally controlled fleet for movement of Military cargo.

Miscibility: The composition of a substance which allows that substance to be easily mixed with another substance.

Missing TCMD: An air or water terminal reports a TCMD as missing if cargo is received by a terminal without a TCMD being available for processing.

MSCVAN (See SEAVAN/MILVAN) : A SEAVAN or MILVAN leased/controlled by MSC.

National/NATO Stock Number (NSN) : Replaces the Federal Stock Number and is composed of the FSC in rp 54-57 (DD Form 1348-1), NATO Country Code (US-00 or 01) in rp 58-59, and FIIN in rp 60-66.

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Net Explosive Quantity (NEQ) : The total quantity of propellant in a tank, drum, cylinder, or other container expressed in kilograms.

Net Explosive Weight (NEW) : The total weight of all explosive Class A and B components of an explosive which includes primary explosives, secondary explosives, pyrotechnics, and propellants in a tank, drum, cylinder, or other container expressed in pounds.

Net Weight: The weight of an item being shipped, excluding the weight of packaging materiel or container (does not apply to household goods) .

Notice of Availability (NOA): The DD Form 1348-5, Notice of Availability/Shipment, by which the U.S. shipping installation will provide advance notification to the designated FMS country representative or freight forwarder that the materiel is ready for shipment.

Ocean Cargo Clearance Authority (OCCA) : The MTMC activity which books DoD sponsored cargo and passengers for surface movement, performs related contract administration, and accomplishes export/import surface traffic management functions for DoD cargo moving within the DTS.

Offering: The submission of shipment documentation to a clearance authority for release instructions and to the booking office for ocean transportation to effect shipment or transshipment.

Offer or Release Options: Methods by which countries participating in the FMS program advise supply sources, by coded entry in rp 46 of the requisition, whether materiel shipments should be released without prior notice to the country representative or freight forwarder. The type of offer or release option will be determined as a result of negotiations between the country representatives and the U.S. Services at the time the case agreement is reached.

Organizational Equipment: Equipment, other than individual equipment, which is used in the furtherance of the common mission of an organization or unit.

Outsize(d) Dimensions: Any dimension of a shipment greater than 6 feet; a shipment with such a dimension.

Pallet:

Aircraft (463L): Aluminum air cargo pallet, 88" x 108" or 54" x 88", on which shipments are consolidated for movement by AMC.

Warehouse: A two deck platform, usually wooden, about 42" wide, 42" long and 5" high, used for handling several packages as a unit.

Palletized Unit Load: Packaged or unpackaged item(s) arranged on a pallet and handled as a unit.

Partial Shipment Unit: A shipment unit separated at the origin shipping activity into two or more increments with each increment identified and documented separately.

Personal Property: Household goods, baggage and privately owned vehicles of DoD sponsored personnel.

Pilferable Cargo: See Protected Cargo.

Port of Debarkation (POD): An authorized point of entry into a foreign country or the United States.

Port of Embarkation (POE): An authorized point of departure from a foreign country or the United States.

Postal Concentration Center (PCC): A Post Office or Agency of the USPS at which mail for Armed Forces on maneuvers, afloat or overseas, is concentrated for sorting and delivery or dispatch.

Prime Data (entries): That data which is mandatory for all shipments. It is usually listed in the upper portion of the TCMD (DD Form **1384**) and in all formats is identified by document identifiers T_0, T_1, T_2, T_3, or T4.

Priority Designator: A two digit numeric code which indicates the priority for handling materiel based on the mission and need of the requiring activity. The priority designator is developed as detailed in UMMIPS (DoD Directive 4410.6, Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System) .

Proper Shipping Name: The name of a hazardous material as shown in 49 CFR and related publications.

Protected Cargo: Those items designated as having characteristics which require that they be identified, accounted for, secured, segregated or handled in a special manner to ensure their safeguard or integrity. Protected cargo is subdivided into controlled, pilferable and sensitive cargo as defined below:

Cent rolled Cargo: Items which require additional control and security as prescribed in various regulations and statutes. Controlled items include money, negotiable instruments, narcotics, registered mail, precious metal alloys, ethyl alcohol, and drug abuse items.

Pilferable Cargo: Items which are vulnerable to theft because of their ready resale potential. Pilferable items include cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, cameras, electronic equipment, etc.

Sensitive Cargo: Items such as small arms, ammunition, and explosives which have a ready use during civil disturbances and other types of domestic unrest or for use by criminal elements and which, if in the hands of militant or revolutionary organizations, present a definite threat to public safety.

Small arms include:

1. Grenade launchers, rifle and shoulder-fired.
2. Handguns.
3. Individually operated weapons which are portable or can be fired without special mounts or firing devices.
4. Light automatic weapons up to and including .50 caliber.
5. Mortars up to and including 81 mm.
6. Recoilless rifles up to and including 106 mm.
7. Rocket launchers.
8. Shoulder-fired weapons.

Ammunition and explosives include:

1. Ammunition for weapons listed above.
2. Anti-tank and anti-personnel land mines.
3. Boosters..
4. Bulk explosives.

5. Demolition charges and related items, e.g., blasting caps, detonating cord, safety fuzes, detonators, destructors, primers, firing devices, squibs, igniters, demolition kits, explosive kits, etc.
6. End items of conventional and guided missile ammunition (except artillery rounds, bombs and torpedoes) which have an individual unit of issue, container or package weight of 50 pounds or less.
7. Explosive bolts, cartridges, and related items.
8. Fuel thickening compound.
9. Fuzes.
10. Hand grenades.
11. Incendiary destroyers.
12. Missiles and rockets (unpackaged weight of 50 pounds or less) .
13. Riot control agent, bulk, 50-pound package or less.
14. Safety and arming devices.
15. Supplementary charges not assembled to end items.
16. Warheads and rocket motors (unpackaged weight of 50 pounds or less) .

QUICKTRANS : Navy managed, long-term contract airlift service within the CONUS for the movement of cargo in support of the logistics systems of the Military Services and Defense Agencies. Included within QUICKTRANS are the supporting truck feeder systems which provide connecting service.

Receiver: The activity or agency at which a DTS shipment terminates. The activity is usually the ultimate consignee, but may also be an agent for the ultimate consignee, e.g., a central receiving point or a temporary storage point for the ultimate consignee.

Reconsignment: A change from the original consignee to another consignee while the shipment is enroute.

Reefer Cargo: Perishable commodities which require refrigerated (chill and freeze) stowage at prescribed temperatures while intransit (excludes cargo authorized for storage in ventilated holds) .

Release Unit (RU): A shipment unit of a specific commodity, weight, size, or mode which requires an export release from the appropriate authority before shipment.

Reportable Quantitv (RQ) : The amount of material (as listed in 49 CFR or AFR 71-4, et al.) which results in its designation as a hazardous substance. Hazardous substances "(in reportable quantities) are significant if they are discharged (accidentally or intentionally) into or upon navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.

Required Availability Date (RAD) : The date that end items and concurrent spare parts are committed to be available for transportation to an SAP recipient.

Required Delivery Date (RDD) : The day materiel is actually required by a requisitioner and always a date earlier or later than the Standard Delivery Date.

Retrograde Cargo: A movement of materiel opposite of the normal flow, e.g., cargo returned from overseas to CONUS.

Roll on/Roll off (RORO): Loaded on or discharged from a vessel by rolling or driving instead of lifting. Can be either cargo on trucks or trailers, or the vehicles themselves.

Routing Authority: An activity which designates modes and/or provides routing instructions for shipments requiring clearance prior to movement.

SEAVAN: Commercial or Government-owned (or leased) shipping containers which are moved via ocean transportation without bogie wheels attached, i.e., lifted on and off the ship. In this regulation, the term SEAVAN includes MILVAN and MSCVAN unless specifically excluded.

Security Assistance (SA) : The combination of the FMS and MAP/GA.

Sensitive Cargo: See Protected Cargo.

Shipment Planning: Concurrent and coordinated decisions between the warehousing, consolidating, packing, and transporting functions of shipping activities as to the composition of shipment units and their method of transportation.

Shipment Unit: One or more items assembled into one unit which becomes the basic entity for control throughout the transportation cycle.

Shipment Units in Consolidation: Two or more shipment units placed in one container (palletized unit load, SEAVAN, CONEX or RORO) which is moved to a breakbulk point or ultimate consignee as one shipment unit.

Shipper: A Service or Agency activity (including the contract administration or purchasing office for vendors) or a vendor that originates shipments. The functions performed include planning, assembling, consolidating, documenting, and arranging for movement of materiel.

Shipper Service Control Office: See Sponsoring Service Control Office.

Shipping Agreement (Surface): A nonexclusive contract between MSC and various commercial ocean carriers for unlimited cargo quantities to be lifted at competitively derived rates on scheduled vessels of participating-carriers.

Shipping Contract (Surface): An exclusive contract between MSC and a commercial ocean carrier to provide for the shipment of cargo at negotiated rates to locations not served by berth term carriers.

Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM) : A mission by AMC (other than the 89th Military Airlift Wing) at the request of the Department of Army, Navy, or Air Force only. SAAMs cover four categories of operation.

1. Traffic originating for airlift at other than an APOE and terminating at any location.
2. Traffic originating for airlift at an APOE and terminating at other than an APOE.
3. Traffic originating at an APOE and terminating at an APOE but requiring singular or unusual consideration not available if moved as normal channel traffic.
4. Traffic originating at an APOE and terminating at a destination in the proximity of a channel route, channel extension, or flag stop.

Split Shipment Unit: A whole or partial shipment unit separated at a transshipment -point into two or more increments with each increment identified and documented separately.

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Sponsoring Semite: The Military Service authorizing payment for the movement of materiel.

Sponsoring Service Control Office/Shimr Service Control Office (SSCO) :

An activity established by a Military Service or Agency to perform logistics management functions such as serving as an airlift clearance authority for CONUS export shipments, determining air eligibility, responding to tracing and status queries, expediting, and providing consignment instructions for mobile units.

Standard Delivery Date (SDD): A date computed by adding the individual UMMIPS time standards to the requisition date.

Stowage Diagram: A scaled drawing included in the loading plan of a ship for each deck or platform showing the exact location of all cargo. The diagram also contains pertinent items of the following data for each cargo space and deck stowage area; i.e., overall dimensions, location of obstructions, dimensions of the overhead hatch opening, dimensions of bow door or stern gage opening, minimum clearances to the overhead, bale cubic capacity, square feet of deck area, and the capacity of booms.

Stowage Plan: A completed stowage diagram showing cargo that has been loaded and its stowage location in each hold, between-deck compartment, or other space in a ship, including deck space. Each POD is indicated by colors or other appropriate means. Deck and between-deck cargo normally is shown in top view, while cargo stowed in the lower hold is shown in sideview, except that vehicles usually are shown in top view regardless of stowage.

Tare Weight: The weight of a container which, when deducted from the total weight of a shipment, provides the weight of the contents.

Terminal:

Air: A facility for loading and unloading aircraft and the intransit handling of traffic (passengers, cargo, and mail) moved by air.

Water: A facility for loading and unloading vessels and the intransit handling of traffic (passenger, cargo, and mail) moved by water.

Theater: The geographical area outside CONUS for which a commander of a unified or specified command has been assigned military responsibility.

Through Government Bill of Lading (TGBL) : A bill of lading that is issued by a U.S. Government activity to document overseas, intermodal,

through movement of cargo from initial point of origin to final destination.

Ton: A unit of measurement or weight as follows:

Short Ton (S/T): 2,000 pounds.

Lena Ton (L/T): 2,240 pounds.

Measurement Ton (M/T): 40 cubic feet.

Metric Ton (M.T.): 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 pounds) .

Traffic Management: The direction, control, and supervision of all functions incidental to the effective and economical procurement and use of transportation services.

Transportation Account Code (TAC): A four digit code which identifies the appropriate Service, Agency, or contractor account to be charged for transportation.

Transportation Component Command (TCC): *The AMC, MSC, or MIMC.*

Transportation Control Number (TCN): A 17 position alphanumeric data element assigned to control a shipment unit throughout the transportation pipeline.

Transportation Officer (TO): Person (s) designated to perform traffic management functions.

Transmutation Priority (TP): A number assigned to a shipment which establishes its movement precedence by air, land, or sea within the DTS.

Transshipper: Any transportation activity, other than the shipper or receiver, which handles or documents the transfer of a shipment between conveyances. A transshipper is usually a CCP, air or water POE, air or water POD, or breakbulk point. A transshipper may perform more than one type transshipment.

Unit Load: A pallet, module, or vehicle.

Unitized Load: One or more packaged items placed in a container or on a pallet and banded together as a unit.

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Vessel Papers: Abbreviated manifest showing TCNS of breakbulk shipments loaded aboard a vessel. It can be generated electronically or manually. If the cargo includes hazardous cargo (dangerous goods), a dangerous cargo list must accompany the abbreviated manifest. Vessel papers are given to the vessel master in lieu of the manifest.

Water Clearance Authority (WCA): An activity which controls and monitors the flow of cargo into ocean terminals (see Ocean Cargo Clearance Authority) .